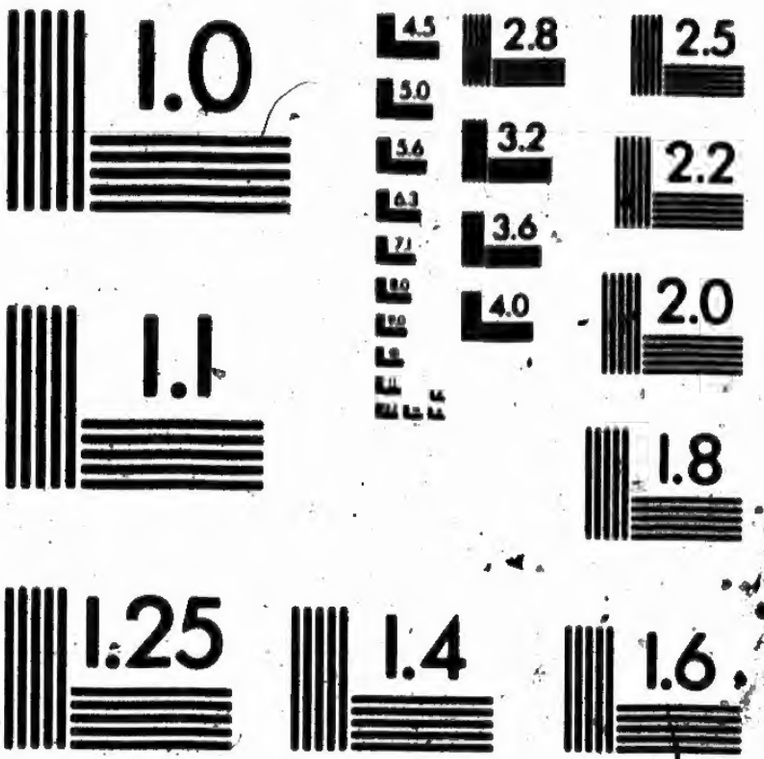
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)

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# RULES

FOR THE

# Government and Discipline

OF THE

# MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOR UPPER CANADA,

AND THE

# COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Approved by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

TORONTO:

PRINTED FOR THE Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, BY LOVELL AND GIBSON.

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# RULES

FOR THE

## GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

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*Approved by the Council of Public Instruction, 6th August*, 1858.

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The government and discipline of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada are lodged in the hands of the Council of Public Instruction, which, while it reserves to itself the right of finally dismissing or expelling any pupil, has entrusted the ordinary routine of discipline to the Rector, subject, however, to the following rules:

### *Discipline.*

1. Breaches of discipline shall be divided into ordinary and extraordinary.

2. Ordinary offences are those which do not imply on the part of the pupil a direct purpose to create disorder, and these shall be made known officially to the pupils as the exigencies of the school may require.

3. Extraordinary offences are those which imply, on the part of the pupil, any kind of intentional disorder, or are otherwise specially aggravated.

4. A demerit mark of *one* shall be the penalty attached to each of these ordinary offences on their first occurrence; but should the offence be committed after the pupil has been specially warned by the Master, a record shall be made to that effect, and a demerit mark of *two* be inflicted, and an additional demerit mark for every additional warning. In no case, however, shall the demerit mark be increased by repetition, or otherwise, beyond *five*.

5. The demerit for lateness and absence, unless excused by the Rector, shall be marked as follows: five minutes late, 1; ten minutes, 2; fifteen minutes, 3; absent the whole hour, 5. Truant-playing shall be dealt with as an extraordinary offence.

6. No pupil shall be allowed to depart before the hour appointed for closing school, except in case of sickness or some pressing emergency, and then the Rector's consent must first be obtained.

7. Any pupil having presented a note or other writing falsely purporting to be signed by his parent, guardian, or by other responsible person, shall be deemed guilty of a very grave offence, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

8. Each Master before leaving school shall daily record in the "Register of Conduct," the marks for misconduct made by him during the day, and these shall be transferred by the Rector to the "Demerit Book."

9. In the case of aggravated offences, the Master shall either record the offence in the "Register of Conduct," or send the offender at once to the Rector, who shall deal with him according to his discretion.

10. When a pupil's demerit marks during any three successive months of the same session, amount to 60, it shall be the duty of the Rector to suspend him until the next stated meeting of the Masters, and to notify his parent or guardian accordingly. If then, the pupil and his parent or guardian appear, and lead the Rector and Masters to believe that in future there will be a decided reform, they may re-admit him on trial, or, with the approbation of the Chief Superintendent of Education, continue his suspension from week to week until the next meeting of the Council of Public Instruction.

11. Should the demerit marks of a pupil thus re-admitted on trial again amount to 60 within the next three months, he shall be suspended by the Rector for one month, after which time, the Rector and Masters may, with the approbation of the Chief Superintendent, re-admit him a second time on trial, or continue his suspension as before stated.

12. Should a pupil on his second or any subsequent trial, again, within three months, accumulate demerit marks to the amount of 60, the Rector shall suspend him indefinitely, and report the case to the Council of Public Instruction.

13. Every case of continued suspension shall be reported to the Council of Public Instruction at their next meeting.

14. Every pupil shall be deemed disqualified to compete for the special honours at the examinations, if his general conduct has not been satisfactory.

15. For any one act of gross misconduct, or a violent or wilful opposition to his authority, or that of any Master, the Rector may suspend a pupil, forthwith informing the parent or guardian of the fact, and the reason of it, and communicating the same to the Council of Public Instruction; but no pupil shall be expelled without the authority of the Council.

16. All suspensions shall be recorded in the minutes.

17. The Rector and Masters may at any time, and during any stage in the process of discipline, recommend the expulsion of a pupil to the Council of Public Instruction.

18. When any class or any pupil has behaved throughout the week with marked propriety, the Rector and Masters may cancel a certain number of the demerit marks of that class or pupil, it being understood that this cancelling does not affect future demerit marks, or those given for extraordinary breaches of discipline.

19. No pupil shall be advanced with his class at the end of the term, who in the examinations upon the studies of the class shall fail to obtain 40 per cent. of the marks for the 1st and 2nd classes, 45 for the 3rd, and 50 for the 4th class; and no pupil on completing the course shall obtain a Certificate of Distinction whose average is less than 75; nor a Certificate of Merit with an average less than 60. In both cases the conduct must have been excellent in every department.

20. A pupil may be promoted by the Rector to a higher class at any time on the recommendation of his Masters, if his age and general attainments appear to render it expedient.

21. The Rector alone shall inflict corporal punishment, and only when such shall seem to him absolutely necessary.

22. The stated meeting of the Rector and Masters shall be held every Friday, at 4 30, P.M.

The manner in which the ordinary class honors are determined is as follows:

Each Master keeps a "Daily Register" of the marks and of the conduct of each pupil. At the end of the month the various class marks are added together, and the average of the pupil's marks in each subject of study is found by dividing his sum by the number of recitations. All his averages are then added together, and to the sum is added, proportionally, his demerit marks, and the combined result being divided by the number of his averages, gives his monthly average. A similar result is obtained for each month of the session. The averages of the various months are then combined, and give the "Average of Monthly Results." At the end of each quarter, the pupil is subjected to a rigorous written and oral examination on his studies —it being so arranged that the classical and modern languages alternate with the mathematical and scientific department. The marks thus obtained give the "Examination Average," which is added to the "Average of Monthly Results," and the combination of these two constitutes the "SESSION AVERAGE" which determines the order of merit for the class honours.

In submitting this plan of discipline the Rector adds the following remarks:—

To render the foregoing rules really efficient, I purpose adopting the following routine:

A monthly report shall be sent to each parent or guardian, by which he shall be regularly advised of his son's or ward's conduct and standing in the various branches of study. These the parent, after signing, shall cause to be delivered to me.—But as these are sometimes signed as a mere form, and a pupil is thus allowed gradually to accumulate, often through mere thoughtlessness, a pretty large account of demerit marks, and thus become exposed to severe penalties, I shall, whenever the demerit marks amount to 25, call the immediate attention of the parent to the danger. By explaining to him the nature of the demerit marks, I shall secure his coöperation in resisting the beginnings of evil—one of the great objects of a sound education. Moreover, I shall furnish him with a daily report of his son's conduct, so that he may, by constant and steady pressure, bring about the desired change, which no sudden or violent effort could have effected. The parent also of every pupil admitted on trial after suspension shall be furnished with a similar daily report.

By adopting the plan here sketched, every pupil will be made to feel that the honors of the school must be obtained by good conduct as well as by superior abilities, as every demerit mark will materially affect the average of scholarship which determines his standing in the class. The pupils will thus be more than educated; they will be trained. No violent measures, but

a moderate pressure steadily applied and everywhere felt, will be the guiding principle of the system, and the habits, thus gradually and almost unconsciously formed, of punctuality and exactness in the discharge of every duty will be the best guarantee for the future.

It would be no difficult matter, by a system of terror and repression, to secure perfect outward obedience and order, or rather unnatural stillness in every class, but as those motives exist only at school, and are wholly different from those by which our conduct in after life is to be influenced, I consider the method proposed as most important, viewed educationally. For under the common system of terror the intellect cannot be fully developed, the conscience will not be educated, no habit of self-control will be cultivated, the harmonious development of our powers cannot be effected, and a very erroneous estimate of the real accountabilities of life will be formed, or rather, the pupil will have little or no idea of future accountability.

According to the foregoing plan of discipline, a punishment invariably follows immediately upon the offence, while at the same time the pupil is trained to the habit of calculating the more serious and lasting consequences, by looking forward to the end of the month, the end of the quarter, the end of the term, the end of the year, and the end of his course, before entering the university or upon the more immediate duties of life. At each of those points, he feels to his cost the consequences of every neglected lesson or mis-spent hour, and I cannot help thinking that the youth who has thus grown up in the habit of regarding a future accountability, and of governing his conduct accordingly, enters upon the arena of life fairly armed against most of the temptations of life, to which a youth, accustomed to the

special stimulants and terrors known only at school, would fall an easy prey.

GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, M.A.,
Rector.

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# APPENDIX.

## Time Table.

| A.M. | | P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 to 9·15 | Prayers. | 12·30 to 2·0 | Recess. |
| 9·15 to 10·45 | Classes. | 2·0 to 4·15 | Classes. |
| 10·45 to 11·0 | Play. | 4·15 . . | Prayers. |
| 11 to 12·30 | Classes. | 4·30 . . | Dismissal. |

Parents and Guardians are respectfully informed that their sons or wards have certain lessons prescribed for every evening, and they are *particularly* requested to allow no arrangement to interfere with the due preparation of them. From two-and-a-half to three hours and a half are required for that purpose, according to the class and ability of the pupil.

Pupils who do not go home during the recess from 12·30 to 2 P.M., may, during inclement weather, obtain the Rector's permission to pass the time in the School Library.

A Lavatory, with every convenience, has been provided; and each pupil has a private box or compartment for his books, luncheon, &c.

Particular care must be taken of the buildings, internal fittings, and furniture. Writing or marking on the walls, throwing stones or other missiles; cutting the desks, forms, or otherwise defacing the furniture,—are strictly forbidden. Any injury committed in these respects is repaired at the expense of those implicated, and will be otherwise punished.

Pupils are required to maintain a neat and gentlemanly appearance in their dress, as well as a gentlemanly demeanour towards each other.

Any suggestions regarding the character and treatment of their sons, will be gratefully received from parents.

GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, M.A.,
Rector.

# COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

IN THE

# MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

The Model Grammar School, established by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, is mainly intended to exemplify the best method of teaching the branches required by law to be taught in the Grammar Schools, especially Classics and Mathematics, as a model for the Grammar Schools of the country.

The regular curriculum of five years embraces an extended course of instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, English Grammar, Literature and Composition, History and Geography, both ancient and modern, Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental Science, Natural History and Physical Science, Evidences of Revealed Religion, the usual Commercial Branches, Drawing, Music, Gymnastic and Drill Exercises; the more advanced Students will also attend Lectures in the various departments of Literature, Science and Art.

Only one hundred pupils will be admitted.

Accordingly, the numbers in each class will be strictly limited, in order that a due regard may be paid to the peculiar temper and disposition of each pupil, and that the utmost efficiency may be secured in the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and the inculcation not only of the principles but of the practice of a high-toned morality.

Every Pupil must follow the prescribed course of instruction, and pass the entrance examination in Reading, Spelling, Writing, the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic, the elements of English Grammar and outlines of Geography.

The School contains large and well ventilated Class-rooms, with ante-rooms, a Library, Laboratory, and a Hall for assembling the whole school. The most recent improvements in school architecture and school furniture have been adopted. A play-ground of several acres is attached, with gymnastic apparatus, and covered sheds for exercise in wet weather.

The course of instruction is so arranged as to prepare and strengthen the mind for the more severe study of each succeeding year.

By the peculiar system of discipline adopted, the conduct and application of the Pupils will be regulated by motives similar to those by which our conduct in after life is influenced, and the various honours will be made to depend as much on good conduct as sound scholarship.

Pupils from a distance can board in private houses sanctioned by the Council, at prices agreed upon by the parents of the pupils and the keepers of the houses. A pupil will be allowed to board in any private family, at the request of his parents.

There are four Scholastic Terms in the year, and the fee at present is five dollars per quarter, payable in advance.

All applications for admission to be transmitted in writing to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada.

Education Office,
Toronto, July, 1858.